

A NEW SPECIES OF PARMELIA FROM TEXAS¹

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Among the interesting lichens collected by Mr. Julian A. Steyermark and the writer in the mountains of western Texas was one *Parmelia* which appears to be unique. This is now described as:—

Parmelia incorrupta J. A. Moore, sp. nov.

Thallus 4–7 cm. latus, profunde lobato-incisus, lobi lati irregulariter undulato-crenulati non ciliati. Thallus juventate laevigatus vel maturitate reticulati-rugosus, punctis albis, sorediis et isidiis destitutus. Color flavulo-viridis glaucescens, subtus centrum nigrum asperum paucis rhizinis concoloribus, lobi juventate laevigatae fulvi nudi.

Cortex superior 20 μ altus, pseudoparenchymaticus, parte exteriori dilute fuscescens, ceterum hyalinus. Medulla alba, 100–125 μ alta, hyphae adpersa. Gonidia diam. 8 μ . Cortex inferior pachydermatus fusconigrescens, 15 μ altus.

Apothecia numerosa, sessilia, rotunda vel angulosa, diam. 2–10 mm., margine eroso non ciliato. Gonidia sub excipulo et infra hymenio. Excipulum decolor, 70 μ altum, hypothecium 100 μ altum. Discus concavus badius laevigatus.

Hymenium superne fuscescens, subtus decolor, 60–75 μ altum. Paraphyses graciles, apices incrassata, libera. Asci ovati-clavati, octospori, 36 μ longi, 18 μ crassi. Sporae biserialiter dispositae, ellipsoideae, 12 μ longae.

Conceptacula pycnidiorum numerosa immersa, subglobosa, diam. 180 μ .

React. Omnes partes non mutantur. KOH—, CaCl—; KOH(CaCl)—.

TYPE COLLECTION: On bark of *Pinus flexilis* James, ridge above McKittrick Canyon, Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson Co., Texas. July 17, 1931. J. A. Moore & J. A. Steyermark 3490. TYPE in Herbarium at the Missouri Botanical Garden.

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Additional material seen:

TEXAS: on oak bark, Boot Spring, Chisos Mountains, Brewster Co., *J. A. Moore & J. A. Steyermark 3220* (MBG¹); Ft. Bliss, *Mrs. Jos. Clemens 11358* (MBG).

MEXICO: Mexico, *E. Palmer 1878* (MBG); oak trees, Orizaba, alt. 10,000 ft., *J. G. Smith 34* (MBG).

This new species belongs in the subgenus *Euparmelia*, section *Amphigymnia*, group *Subflavescentes*. It is most closely related to *Parmelia caperata* (L.) Ach., from which it differs in having a larger thallus, the upper surface being white punctate. The new species shows no color reactions with KOH and CaCl even after the reagents have been applied for several hours; while the thallus of *P. caperata* quickly responds to KOH by turning yellow, with CaCl no reaction, but with both reagents the thallus quickly becomes yellow below.

With the evident lack of chemical reaction of the new species in mind, the specific epithet *incorrupta* was chosen.

¹ MBG = Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium.